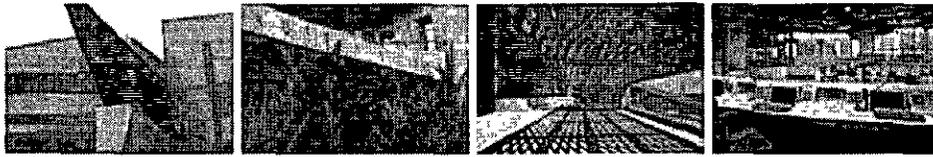


A U S T I N C I T Y C O U N C I L

## AGENDA



Thursday, December 14, 2006

[+](#) Back [Print](#)
**Zoning and Neighborhood Plan Amendments  
(Public Hearings and Possible Action)  
RECOMMENDATION FOR COUNCIL ACTION**
**ITEM No. 68**

**Subject:** C14H-06-0027 - Gerhard-Street House - Conduct a public hearing and approve an ordinance amending Chapter 25-2 of the Austin City Code by rezoning property locally known as 508 Bellevue Place (Waller Creek Watershed) from family residence-conditional overlay-neighborhood plan (SF-3-CO-NP) combining district zoning to family residence-historic-conditional overlay-neighborhood plan (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Staff recommendation: To grant family residence-historic-conditional overlay- neighborhood plan (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Historic Landmark Commission recommendation: To grant family residence-historic-conditional overlay- neighborhood plan (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Planning Commission recommendation: To grant family residence-historic-conditional overlay- neighborhood plan (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Applicant and Agent: William and Linda Hallidy City Staff. Steve Sadowsky, 974-6454.

**Additional Backup Material***(click to open)* **Staff Report****For More Information:**

# ZONING CHANGE REVIEW SHEET

CASE NUMBER: C14H-06-0027

HLC DATE:

October 23, 2006

PC DATE:

November 14, 2006

APPLICANT: William and Linda Hallidy

HISTORIC NAME: Gerhard-Street House

WATERSHED: Waller Creek

ADDRESS OF PROPOSED ZONING CHANGE: 508 Bellevue Place

ZONING FROM: SF-3-CO-NP

TO: SF-3-H-CO-NP

SUMMARY STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the proposed zoning change from single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan (SF-3-CO-NP) district to single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan – Historic (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning.

HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION ACTION: Recommended the proposed zoning change from single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan (SF-3-CO-NP) district to single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan – Historic (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Vote: 9-0

PLANNING COMMISSION ACTION: Recommended the proposed zoning change from single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan (SF-3-CO-NP) district to single family, conditional overlay, neighborhood plan – Historic (SF-3-H-CO-NP) combining district zoning. Vote: 8-0 (Moore absent).

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The Gerhardt-Street House is listed as a Priority 2 for preservation in the Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey (1984).

CITY COUNCIL DATE: December 14, 2006

ACTION:

ORDINANCE READINGS: 1<sup>ST</sup> 2<sup>ND</sup> 3<sup>RD</sup>

ORDINANCE NUMBER:

CASE MANAGER: Steve Sadowsky

PHONE: 974-6454

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION: Eastwoods Association

BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION:

The ca. 1912 Gerhard-Street House is an excellent example of the Craftsman style of residential architecture, constructed as a spec house by a partnership with the Nalle Lumber Company of Austin.

**Architecture:**

One-and-a-half story rectangular-plan hipped roof frame Craftsman-style transitional house with a hipped-roof central dormer, segmental-arched full-width inset porch, sidelights and transom at the main entry, and 1:1 fenestration.

The house is an excellent example of a Craftsman-influenced transitional house. Transitional houses were popular in the 1910s after the age of the vernacular wing-and-gable houses of the Victorian era, and before the mass-produced bungalows of the 1920s. They were generally small houses, with a lesser degree of ornamentation than the Victorians which preceded them, hipped roofs, and expansive porches. The Craftsman style also became popular after the Victorians, which featured many machine-made ornamental details, such as spindlework on the porches. The philosophy of the Craftsman style was to exhibit and reflect the work of the craftsman in constructing the house – prominent brackets, arched entries, and finely-detailed entries were common among Craftsman-style houses. The Gerhard-Street House exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of a transitional house with Craftsman details.

**Historical Associations:**

The house is located in College Court, a subdivision platted in 1912 by Sidon Harris, who owned vast tracts of land along Waller Creek. Harris planned the area to be a residential neighborhood for people associated with the nearby University of Texas. Herman A. Gerhard, the proprietor of the C-A Wood Preserver Company, which manufactured a creosote lumber treatment, built the house in partnership with the Nalle Lumber Company, one of the largest in the city. The plan may have come from a Nalle Lumber catalogue – it was not uncommon at that time for local lumber companies to hire architects and draftsmen to draw house plans that the company would then furnish the lumber for and construct on site. The house was built as a spec house in the new subdivision, and represents the expertise of the Nalle Lumber Company in construction and fine finishes for the house. The house has a shingled exterior, a finely detailed entry, and an arcaded front porch, an unusual feature for the time. Gerhard never resided here, although Robert Brydson, one of the owners of Brydson Brothers Lumber, another Austin concern which provided house plans and construction crews in addition to selling the lumber for a house, was the first known resident of the house. S.A. Street, a physician who was also actively involved in land speculation in the Texas Panhandle, purchased the house in 1916 for his wife to raise their children. He died in the mid-1920s, and his widow, Florence, continued to reside in the house thereafter with her two sons, Cecil and J.H. Cecil Street was a car salesman for much of his life, and also worked as a test driver for Firestone. J.H. Street operated Street Furniture Company. The Streets lived in the house until 1972.

**PARCEL NO.:** 02150511160000

**DEED RECORD:** Unknown

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** Lot 23, Outlot 1, Division X, College Court, plus ½ interest in a 12-foot reserve strip.

**ANNUAL TAX ABATEMENT:**

\$5,645 (owner-occupied); city portion: \$1,372

**APPRAISED VALUE:** \$399,882

**PRESENT USE:** Residence

**CONDITION:** Excellent

**PRESENT OWNER**

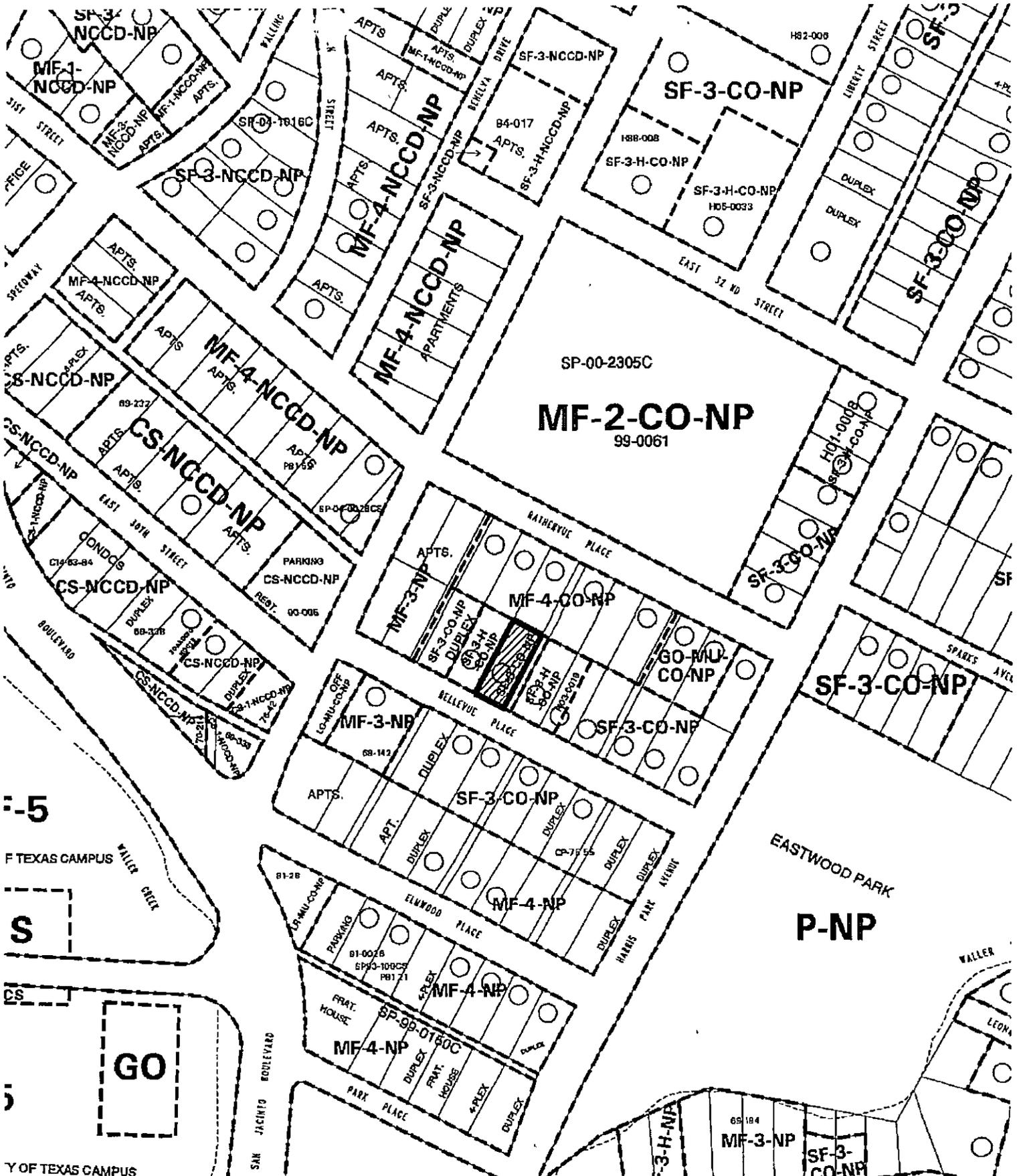
William and Linda Hallidy  
508 Bellevue Place  
Austin, Texas 78705

**DATE BUILT:** ca. 1912

**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** Modifications to the rear section of the east elevation.

**ORIGINAL OWNER(S):** Herman Gerhard (1912)

**OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATIONS:** None



-5  
 F TEXAS CAMPUS  
 S  
 CS  
 GO  
 Y OF TEXAS CAMPUS



SUBJECT TRACT   
 PENDING CASE   
 ZONING BOUNDARY   
 CASE MGR: S. SADOWSKY

HISTORIC ZONING  
 CASE #: C14H-06-0027  
 ADDRESS: 508 BELLEVUE PL  
 SUBJECT AREA (acres): N/A

CITY GRID  
 REFERENCE  
 NUMBER  
 J24

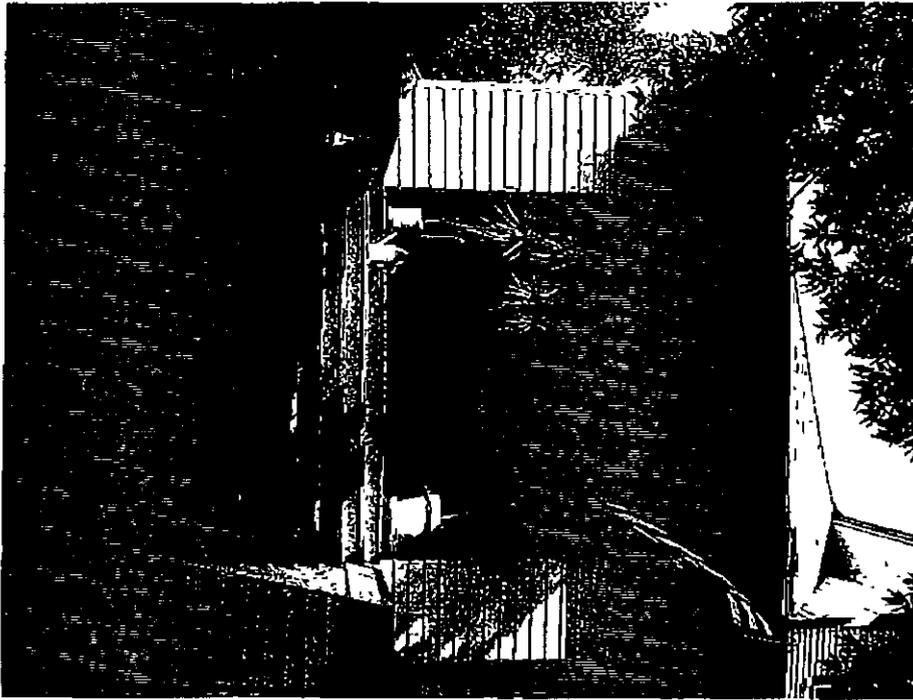
DATE: 06-10  
 INTLS: SM



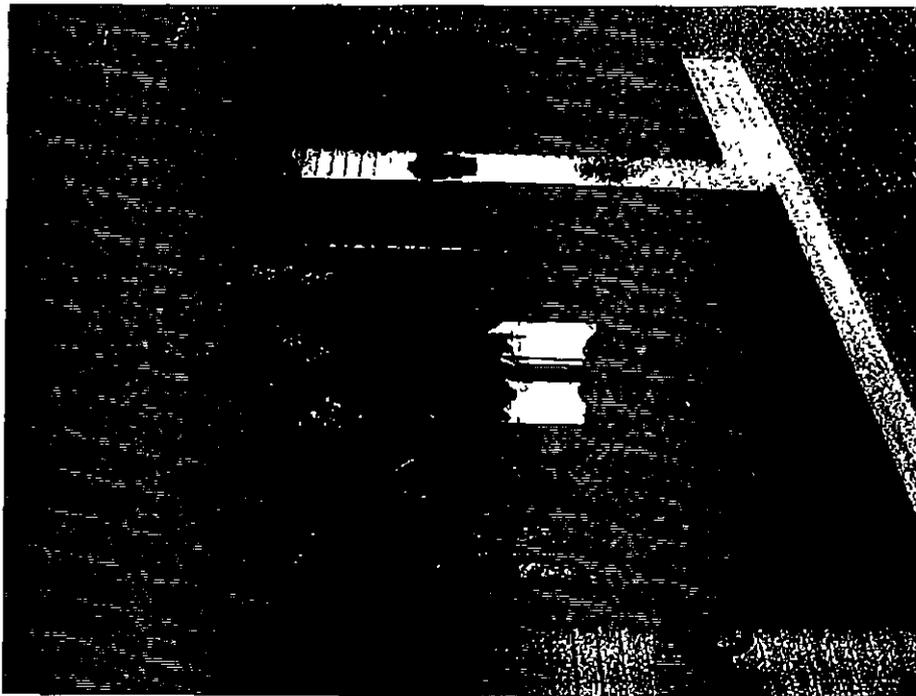
Gerhardt-Street House  
508 Bellevue Place



Gerhardt-Street House  
508 Bellevue Place



Photograph 5: Porch and Entry Detail, View looking North, July 2006



Photograph 6: Front entrance detail, View looking Northwest

**(F) HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION:  
(1) Chronological List of Prior Owners**

Gerhard-Street House - 208/508 Bellevue Place  
Source: Travis County Clerk, Deed and Probate Records

Document	Date	Vol.	Pg.	Grantor	Grantee	Cost
Deed	22-Aug-1912	251	431	Sidon Harris	Herman F. Gerhard	\$3,100.00
Deed	26-Sep-1916	287	391	Herman F. Gerhard & Jeanie R. Gerhard of Los Angeles, CA	S.A. Street	\$4,625.00
Probate	15-Jul-1948	133	339-41	Florence H. Street, widow of S.A. Street	J.H. Street & Cecil C. Street, sons of Florence H. Street	
Deed	6-Aug-1948	937	200	J.H. Street and Alma Eugenia Street	Cecil C. Street and Dovie lone Street	Undivided half-interest in Lot 23 College Court exchanged for Lot No. 8, Block 3, McGuires' Subdivision, Spear League, Austin, Travis County, TX(Deed Vol. 937 pg. 205)
Deed	25-Aug-1972	4402	1178	Dovie I. Street of Washington County, AK	Charles L. Ennis and Carter Ennis	\$28,800.00
Deed	9-Jul-1976	5496	545	Charles L. Ennis and Carter Ennis	James M. Swanson	\$28,000.00
Deed	25-May-1977	5826	1798	James M. Swanson of Toronto, Ontario, Canada	William C. Schenck and Nina R. Schenck	\$43,650.00
Deed	22-Feb-1984	8541	356	William C. Schenck and Nina R. Schenck	Coffee & Son, a Tx partnership, composed of Roy C. Coffee, Jr., and Roy C. Coffee, III	\$250,000 00
Deed	26-Feb-1991	11381	347	Coffee & Son	William H. Hallidy Jr. and Linda J. Hallidy	\$145,000

**HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION:**

**(2) Chronological List of Occupants/Residents/Tenants**

Gerhard-Street House - 208/508 Bellevue Place

Source: Austin City Directories, Austin History Center

Date	Address	Resident	Occupation	Pg. by Address	Pg. by Name
1909-10	2114 Nueces	Gerhard, Herman F.	slsmn. C.A. Mfg. Co.		128
1910-11	2114 Nueces	Gerhard, Herman F.	supt., treating dept. C-A-Wood-Preserver Co.		136
1912-13	2306 Nueces	Gerhard, Herman F.	supt., treating dept. C-A-Wood-Preserver Co.		142
1914	none	none		60	396
1916	208 Bellevue Pl.	Brydson, Robert W.	Brydson Bros., Dealers in Lumber	94	164
1918	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Cecil	Student	99	407
1922	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, S.A.		524	none
		Street, Cecil	slsmn., Embleton Motor Co.		434
1924	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, S.A.		412D	none
		Street, Cecil	asst. cashr. City WL&P Depot		428
1927	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	544	449
1929	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	563	465
1932-33	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	552	450
1940	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	746	466
1944-45	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	596	466
1947	208 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Florence Mrs.	wid. Samuel A.	850	684
1949	508 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Cecil C.	test driver, Firestone	820	660
1950	508 Bellevue Pl.	Stewart, Thomas G. (Darlene D.)	studt.	87	611
1953	508 Bellevue Pl.	Lowitz, Wm L (Eliz. B.)	constr. eng	none	445
		Lowitz, Mary L.	studt.	none	445

Year	Address	Name	Occupation	1980	1990
1954	508 Bellevue Pl.	Lowitz, Wm. L (Eliz. B.)	constr. eng.	98	401
		Lowitz, Mary L.	studt.	98	401
1957	508 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Cecil C. (Dovie)	farmer	120	832
	508 1/2 Bellevue Pl.	Lynch, Gene E (Mary)	lecturer, UT	120	526
1958	508 Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		127	
	508 1/2 Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		127	
1960	508 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Cecil C. (Dovie D.)	slsmn, Street Furn.	134	989
1966	508 Bellevue Ct.	Street, Cecil C. (Dovie)		115	947
1967	508 Bellevue Ct.	Street, Dovie Mrs.	wid. Cecil C.	110	894
1970	508 Bellevue Ct.	Street, Dovie Mrs.		119	none
1972	508 Bellevue Pl.	Street, Dovie Mrs.		123	none
1973	508 Bellevue Pl.	Ennis, Kevin	studt.	128	347
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Clark, Penny	studt.	128	224
1974	508 Bellevue Pl.	Ennis, Kevin		131	none
1974	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		131	
1975	508 Bellevue Pl.	Mills, Kenneth	studt.	128	761
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		128	
1976	508 Bellevue Pl.	Ennis, Casey		134	343
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Williams, Jenny M.		134	1260
1977	508 Bellevue Pl.	Ennis, Casey		119	271
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		119	
1978	508 Bellevue Pl.	Schenck, William C.		118	none
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		118	
1980	508 Bellevue Pl.	Schenck, William C.	architect, Coffee & Crier	118	795
	508 b Bellevue Pl.	No return		118	
1983	508 Bellevue Pl.	Schenck, William C. & Nina R.	assoc., Coffee & Crier, Arct.	111	737
1984		No return		116	
1985- 86	508 Bellevue Pl.	Coffee, Roy	studt.	122	194
1987	508 Bellevue Pl.	Fyfe, Taylor		108	none
1988- 89	508 Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		93	
1990	508 Bellevue Pl.	Vacant		92	
1991	508 Bellevue Pl.	Hallidy, Wm.		65	250

**HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION:  
(3) Biographical Data on Owners and Occupants**

Gerhard-Street House - 208/508 Bellevue Place  
Source: US Census Records, www.heritagequest.com

Date	Address	Occupant		Value of Home	Source
1900	Delta County, TX	Street, Samuel A.	Head, W, M Born Jan 1869, Age 31, Married 3 years, Physician		US Census Series T623 Roll 1627 P 118
		Street, Mary F.	Wife, W, M, Born Aug 1880, Age 19, Born TX, M AL, F AK		
1910	Wellington, Collingsworth County, TX	Street, S.A.	Head, W, M, Age 41, Born AL, F VA, M GA, Physician		US Census Series T624 Roll 1540 P 253
		Street, Mary F.	Wife, W, F, Age 29, Born TX, M LA, F LA		
		Street, Cecil C.	Son, W, F, Age 9, Born TX, F AL, M TX		
		Street, Harper	Son, W, F, Age 8, Born TX, F AL, M TX		
1920	208 Bellevue, Austin, 4th Ward	Street, Florence	Head, W, F, Age 40, Born TX, M TX, F TX		US Census Series T625 Roll 1852 P 307
		Street, Cecil C.	Son, W, M, Age 17, Mother from TX, Father from AL		
		Street, Harper	Son, W, M, Age 17		
		Street, Illegible	W, F, Age 76 (or 26?), Born AL, F AL, M Illegible		
		Illegible	W, M, Age 25		
1930	208 Bellevue, Austin, 3rd Ward	Street, Florence	Head, W, F, Age 49, Born TX, F LA, M AK	\$4,000	US Census Series T626 Roll 2402 P 105

Date	Address	Occupant	Occupation	Income	Source
		McNutt, Fannie	Boarder, W, F, Age 60, Secretary		
	1211 Baylor St., Austin, 3rd Ward	Street, J. Harper	Head, M, W, Age 28, Born TX, F AL, M TX, Proprieter, Furniture Retail	\$5,700	US Census Series T626 Roll 2402 P 33
		Street, Alma W.	Wife, F, W, Age 26, Born LA, F LA, M LA		
		Street, Alma L.	Daughter, F, W, Age 3 6/12, Born TX, F TX, M LA		

# A. APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC ZONING

**PROJECT INFORMATION:**

<b>DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY</b>	
APPLICATION DATE: <u>8/28/06</u>	FILE NUMBER(S) _____
TENTATIVE HLC DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE PC or ZAP DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE CC DATE: _____	
CASE MANAGER _____	CITY INITIATED: YES / NO
APPLICATION ACCEPTED BY: _____	ROLLBACK: YES/NO

**BASIC PROJECT DATA:**

1. OWNER'S NAME: William and Linda Hallidy

2. PROJECT NAME: Gerhardt-Street House

3. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (or Range): 508 Bellevue Place, Austin

    ZIP 78705 COUNTY: Travis

IF PROJECT ADDRESS CANNOT BE DEFINED ABOVE:  
 LOCATED \_\_\_\_\_ FRONTAGE FEET ALONG THE N. S. E. W. (CIRCLE ONE) SIDE OF  
 APPROXIMATELY \_\_\_\_\_ (ROAD NAME PROPERTY FRONTS ONTO), WHICH IS  
 INTERSECTION WITH \_\_\_\_\_ DISTANCE FROM ITS  
 \_\_\_\_\_ CROSS STREET.

**AREA TO BE REZONED:**

4. ACRES \_\_\_\_\_ (OR) SQ.FT. \_\_\_\_\_

5. ZONING AND LAND USE INFORMATION:

EXISTING ZONING	EXISTING USE	TRACT# (IF MORE THAN 1)	ACRES / SQ. FT.	PROPOSED USE	PROPOSED ZONING
<u>SF-3</u>	<u>residence</u>	<u>23</u>	_____	<u>residence</u>	<u>SF-3-H</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**RELATED CURRENT CASES:**

6. ACTIVE ZONING CASE? (NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
7. RESTRICTIVE COVENANT? (NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
8. SUBDIVISION? (NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
9. SITE PLAN? (NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (SUBDIVISION REFERENCE OR METES AND BOUNDS):**

**10a. SUBDIVISION REFERENCE:** Name: College Court  
Block(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Lot(s) 23 Outlot(s) 1 Division X \_\_\_\_\_  
Plat Book: 2 Page Number: 222  
**10b. METES AND BOUNDS** (Attach two copies of certified field notes if subdivision reference is not available or zoning includes partial lots)

**DEED REFERENCE CONVEYING PROPERTY TO PRESENT OWNER AND TAX PARCEL I.D.:**

**11. VOLUME:** 11381 **PAGE:** 00347 **TAX PARCEL I.D. NO.** 0215051116

**OTHER PROVISIONS:**

**12. IS PROPERTY IN A ZONING COMBINING DISTRICT / OVERLAY ZONE?** YES  
TYPE OF COMBINING DIST/OVERLAY ZONE (NCCD, NP, etc) NP  
**13. LOCATED IN A LOCAL OR NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT?** NO  
**14. IS A TIA REQUIRED?** NO (NOT REQUIRED IF BASE ZONING IS NOT CHANGING)  
TRIPS PER DAY: \_\_\_\_\_  
TRAFFIC SERIAL ZONE(S): \_\_\_\_\_

**OWNERSHIP TYPE:**

**15.**  SOLE  COMMUNITY PROPERTY  PARTNERSHIP  CORPORATION  TRUST  
If ownership is other than sole or community property, list individuals/partners/principals below or attach separate sheet.

**OWNER INFORMATION:**

**16. OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION**  
SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: William and Linda Hallidy  
FIRM NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512-474-1075  
STREET ADDRESS: 508 Bellevue Place  
CITY: Austin STATE: Texas ZIP CODE: 78705  
EMAIL ADDRESS: williamhallidy@mail.grandecom.net, hallidy@physics.utexas.edu, hallidy@spec.com

**AGENT INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE):**

**17. AGENT CONTACT INFORMATION**  
SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRM NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTACT PERSON: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## D. SUBMITTAL VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION AUTHORIZATION

### SUBMITTAL VERIFICATION

My signature attests to the fact that the attached application package is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that proper City staff review of this application is dependent upon the accuracy of the information provided and that any inaccurate or inadequate information provided by me/my firm/etc, may delay the proper review of this application.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE AND INDICATE FIRM REPRESENTED, IF APPLICABLE.

William Hallidy [Signature] 25/AUG/2006  
Signature Date

WILLIAM HALLIDY & LINDA HALLIDY  
Name (Typed or Printed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firm (If applicable)

### INSPECTION AUTHORIZATION

As owner or authorized agent, my signature authorizes staff to visit and inspect the property for which this application is being submitted.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE AND INDICATE FIRM REPRESENTED, IF APPLICABLE.

William Hallidy [Signature] 25/AUG/2006  
Signature Date

WILLIAM HALLIDY & LINDA HALLIDY  
Name (Typed or Printed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firm (If applicable)

## E. ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

concerning  
Subdivision Plat Notes, Deed Restrictions,  
Restrictive Covenants  
and / or  
Zoning Conditional Overlays

I, WILLIAM HALLIDY & LINDA HALLIDY have checked for subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions,

(Print name of applicant)

restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays prohibiting certain uses and/or requiring certain development restrictions i.e. height, access, screening etc. on this property, located at

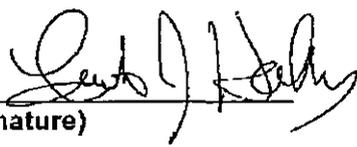
508 BELLEVUE PLACE, AUSTIN, TX, 78705

(Address or Legal Description)

If a conflict should result with the request I am submitting to the City of Austin due to subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays it will be my responsibility to resolve it. I also acknowledge that I understand the implications of use and/or development restrictions that are a result of a subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays.

I understand that if requested, I must provide copies of any and all subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlay information which may apply to this property.

William Hallidy  
(Applicant's signature)



25 / AUG / 2006  
(Date)

C.  
TAX certificate

TAX CERTIFICATE  
Nelda Wells Spears  
Travis County Tax Assessor-Collector  
P.O. Box 1748  
Austin, Texas 78767  
(512) 854-9473

NO 126076

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 02-1505-1116-0000

PROPERTY OWNER:

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

HALLIDY WILLIAM H JR &  
LINDA J HALLIDY  
508 BELLEVUE PL  
AUSTIN, TX 78705-3110

LOT 23 OLT 1 DIV X COLLEGE COURT P  
LUS 1/2 INT IN 12FT RESERVE STRIP

ACRES 0.000 MIN% .00000 TYPE

SITUS INFORMATION: 508 BELLEVUE PL

This is to certify that after a careful check of tax records of this office, the following taxes, delinquent taxes, penalties and interests are due on the described property of the following tax unit(s):

YEAR	ENTITY	TOTAL
2005	AUSTIN ISD	*ALL PAID*
	CITY OF AUSTIN (TRAV)	*ALL PAID*
	TRAVIS COUNTY	*ALL PAID*
	HOSPITAL DISTRICT	*ALL PAID*
	ACC (TRAVIS)	*ALL PAID*
TOTAL SEQUENCE 0		*ALL PAID*
TOTAL TAX:		*ALL PAID*
UNPAID FEES:		* NONE *
INTEREST ON FEES:		* NONE *
COMMISSION:		* NONE *
TOTAL DUE ==>		*ALL PAID*

TAXES PAID FOR YEAR 2005 \$8,537.95

ALL TAXES PAID IN FULL PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 2005 EXCEPT FOR UNPAID YEARS LISTED ABOVE.

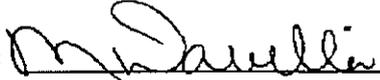
The above described property may be subject to special valuation based on its use, and additional rollback taxes may become due. (Section 23.55, State Property Tax Code).

Pursuant to Section 31.08 of the State Property Tax Code, there is a fee of \$10.00 for all Tax Certificates.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE ON THIS DATE OF 08/21/2006

Fee Paid: \$10.00

Nelda Wells Spears  
Tax Assessor-Collector

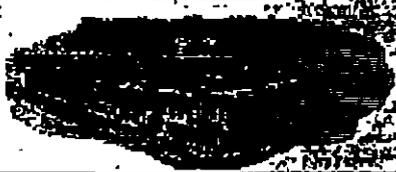
By: 



Detail of Floor Joist from Basement showing "Nalle," June 2006.

ESTABLISHED 1871

# NALLE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF Mantels, Interior Finish, Church Pews		MANUFACTURERS OF Saw, Oak, Pines and Stern Floors
---	---	--

**BEST AND CHEAPEST LUMBER**

Lumber Yard, Planing Mill, Factory and Sawmills  
611 to 623 E. 6th Street. PHONES 172

AUSTIN, TEXAS

## CEMENT

Advertisement for Nalle Lumber, 1912  
(Austin City Directory, Inside Cover, Austin History Center)

## HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION:

### (9) Historical Narrative

#### Gerhard-Street House - 208/508 Bellevue Place

##### Statement of Significance

The Gerhard-Street House is located at 508 Bellevue Place in the College Court Subdivision. A one-and-a-half story shingled Craftsman house constructed between 1912 and 1916, the house is significant for its representation of the Craftsman Architectural Style. Built by the Nalle Lumber Company in cooperation with Herman A. Gerhard of the C-A-Wood-Preserver Company, the house represents the role of the lumber company in constructing middle-class housing in the early twentieth century. It also is significant for its ability to document the role that lumber companies played in disseminating the Craftsman style. Sited on a high, prominent site between the Landmark Suehs House and Landmark Adkins-Tharp House, the Gerhard-Street House is an essential element in interpreting the development of College Court and the growth of Austin north toward Hyde Park.

##### Physical Description

The Gerhard-Street House is a one-and-a-half story shingled Craftsman house located at 508 Bellevue Place (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 1). 508 Bellevue Place is Lot 23 of the College Court Subdivision, platted in 1912 by Sidon Harris and located in Division "X" of Outlot 1 of Austin, Travis County, Texas (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 5). The address changed from 208 to 508 Bellevue Place sometime between 1922 and 1949 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Austin City Directories (Historical Documentation 8, Figures 1 and 2). The lot is about 50 feet wide by 135 feet deep, bordered to the east by a 12 foot wide alley. The topography of the site slopes away to south and west, creating a terraced appearance at the front yard. The main house is situated at the center of the lot and oriented toward Bellevue Place to the south. It measures about 40 feet in width, about 55 feet in depth, and about 24 feet in height.

A small one-story outbuilding is located at the rear of the lot and oriented toward the alley to the east. It measures about 12 feet in width (from north to south) and about 18 feet in depth. When the Hallidys purchased the Gerhard-Street house in 1991, the interior of the outbuilding was in a state of disrepair, they made several modifications to its interior. These included removal of the seventy style dropped ceiling in the entry living room and creation of a sleeping loft above the kitchen and bath rooms with access from the living room by means of a library type ladder/stair. The bath and kitchen were also brought up to modern standards and a heat pump/air conditioner was installed along with a ceiling fan to promote circulation throughout the living room and loft areas.

The Hallidys designed and constructed a small wooden gazebo along the North/West side of the property. The design of the gazebo's roof reflects the hip roof structure of the main building. The peak of the roof is formed from stained glass.

Between the main structure and the outbuilding on the East side, the Hallidys built an eight foot wide by fourteen foot long wooden shed for woodworking and storage of garden tools.

College Court is a residential neighborhood located immediately north of the University of Texas and adjacent to the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and historically many of its residents have been affiliated with these institutions. Though the surrounding neighborhood originally included exclusively single-family homes, a number of houses have been converted into duplexes or student housing. The neighborhood architecture includes a number of fine examples of the Craftsman architectural style. Indeed, the Adkins-Tharp House immediately to the west at 506 Bellevue Place and the Suehs House immediately to the east at 600 Bellevue Place are both City of Austin Landmarks noted for their association with the Craftsman style, as is the Ettlinger House just to the northeast at 3110 Harris Park Avenue.

The Gerhard-Street house features a double-sloped hipped roof with a center chimney and a single dormer on each of the front and side elevations (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 1). Each dormer also has a hipped roof. Knee brackets with pyramidal and scroll molding support deep eaves (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 2). The wood shingles and beveled siding that envelop the Gerhard-Street House are painted a subtle yellow with pine green trim. The colors take their cue from nature, in accord with the Craftsman aesthetic.<sup>1</sup> The front elevation is

<sup>1</sup> Refer to page 5 of the Historical Narrative for discussion of the Craftsman aesthetic and ethic.

defined by a full porch with three symmetrical swept arched bays (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 3). The front of the porch creates the front façade, and the porch is recessed within the main mass of the house, under the main roof. The porch arches have been screened throughout most of the house's period of significance (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 4). The compositional symmetry created by the center gable and symmetrical arches is offset by the front stoop and entry at the westernmost bay. The wooden stoop is bordered by low, battered walls (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 5). The tapered form of the foundation skirting also echoes the form of the porch stoop. The shallow roof slope, deep eaves, and battered form of the stoop and foundation skirting give the house the appearance of settling down into its hilltop site.

The paneled wood front door features the three-by-three grid of window panes typical of the Craftsman Style (Historical Documentation 5, Photos 6 and 7). The door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom with small windows continuing the dimensions of the windows in the door. Original cast iron lighting and hardware adorn the entry. Double-hung wood windows with nine-over-one panes provide views between the porch and the interior.

On the western elevation, one arched opening continues along the depth of the porch (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 8). The wood shingle siding ceases where the porch adjoins the living room, and two-inch beveled wood siding begins. The shingles continue, however, on the skirting around the foundation. At the center of the western elevation, a bay window protrudes (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 21), indicating the dining room on the interior. Above, at the second story, a dormer with hipped roof features double-hung wood windows with one-over-one lights.

On the eastern elevation, one arched opening continues along the depth of the porch, just as on the western elevation (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 9). Originally, the eastern bay of the porch extended back two bays (about 20 feet), creating a wrap porch (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 2). One bay of the eastern side of the wrap porch has been enclosed to provide more space for the first floor master bedroom study and closet. Additionally, the rear porch was enclosed to add a second, first floor bathroom, laundry room, and studio. Both porch enclosures used two-inch beveled wood siding, replicating the appearance of the original side elevation. Today these porch enclosures are evidenced by small, subtle seams in the siding (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 10). The porch enclosures use high single-hung tilt wood windows, differentiating the new from the old (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 11). At the center of the eastern elevation, one historic window was removed and replaced with a new single-hung tilt wood window to lend privacy to the bathroom on the interior. The dormer is repeated on the second story of this elevation as well.

Where the site is higher at the rear elevation, the foundation is not raised. Additionally, the rear elevation is the only elevation without a dormer. These factors combine to give the rear elevation a much smaller scale and more modest appearance (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 12). At the western end of the rear elevation, double French doors with original transoms and wood screen doors lead into the kitchen. A recessed porch originally stretched across the eastern third of the rear elevation (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 3). However, this rear porch was enclosed to create a bathroom, laundry room and studio. As seen on the eastern elevation, the use of two-inch beveled siding was continued on the porch enclosure.

The plan of the first floor is typical of the bungalow, with the public and private sections running perpendicular from front to back (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 4). However, there are some anomalies from the typical bungalow plan. The living room, dining room, and kitchen are aligned on the western half of the house. The master bedroom, bathroom, and morning room/den are somewhat aligned on the eastern half of the house. The living room, however, protrudes further east than the dining room. An enclosed stair hall fits into the angle between the living and dining room, at the core of the house. Three doors radiate around the sides of the stair hall. This creates a winding circulation pattern on the first floor. The first door from the stair hall accesses the living room, located at the front west of the house. The second accesses the master bedroom and small study, located at the front east. The study area is an enclosed portion of the original wrap porch, and it still includes a door out to the front porch. The third door from the stair hall accesses the morning room, located north of the stair and east of the dining room. Moving east from the morning room there is a large den. At the north end of the morning room there is an enclosed rear porch converted to a bathroom.

The central stair leads up toward the east. The second floor includes four bedrooms – one facing south, one east, one west, and one north. Additionally, a bathroom is located at the center of the second floor, just south of the stair hall. A small skylight provides natural light to the bathroom.

The Gerhard-Street house also includes a basement, which is extremely rare for Austin. The basement is accessed from a door under the main stair and lies under the dining room. The space, measuring 15 feet square and 9 feet

deep, was blasted out of the limestone bedrock bringing to mind the Midwest tornado shelters. The original cheesecloth covers the basement walls at the top of the stairs. Most of the basement has been finished with concrete stucco, but the raw limestone is still visible in a sump pump drain at one corner (Historical Documentation 5, Photo 13).

The floor plan and site plan allow a southwest breeze to flow through the house when the upper sashes of the double-hung windows are open. Warm air rises to the top of the ten-foot high spaces on the first floor then blows out of the house with the breeze. Ceiling fans in all rooms, including an original ceiling fan in the master bedroom, augment the air circulation. Heat also moves upward through the central stair hall when the doors are open. These passive thermal design features maintain a comfortable temperature on the first floor without air conditioning throughout most of the year.

The interior features and finishes exhibited in the Gerhard-Street House are typical of the Craftsman style. Long leaf pine floors are present throughout the house. The first floor includes coffered box-beam ceilings in the living and dining rooms and ten-foot ceilings edged with two-inch molding elsewhere (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 23). All door and window surrounds are original. Original five-paneled wood pocket doors divide the living and dining rooms (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 15). Original French doors provide access to the stair hall and morning room (Historical Documentation 8, Photos 16 and 20). Though currently painted, the original wood elements express the Craftsman style through their proportion and crisp, geometric detailing. An original brass light fixture with an etched glass globe is present in the stair hall (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 17), alongside the simple, squared wood newel post and balusters (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 18). Original tall wood cabinets and butterfly hinge hardware remain in the kitchen, along with bead-board wainscoting (Historical Documentation 8, Photos 19 and 20). The crowning gem, though, is the living room fireplace (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 14). Buff brick forms a grand corbelled cornice and center panel. The hearth is made of narrow rectangular ceramic tiles glazed in a rich green. Throughout, the interior is simple, clean, and geometric, emphasizing quality of construction materials rather than complexity of ornament, and lending a humble yet finely crafted feel to the space.

The Gerhard-Street House retains all of the seven aspects of integrity set forth by the National Register Criteria for Eligibility: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This is documented by the priority (medium) given to the house in 1984 City of Austin Historic Resources Survey. Since purchasing the Gerhard-Street House in 1991, the current owners, Linda and Bill Hallidy, have made significant rehabilitation investments to maintain the integrity of the historic building materials and bring the mechanical and electrical systems up to modern standards. Their investments include sanding and refinishing all of the original long leaf pine floors, replacing all the pre-existing galvanized water pipes with a combination of plastic and copper piping, restoring the pulley and weight mechanics in all of the double-hung windows to make them operational again, replacing non-original heat and air conditioning with energy efficient heat pumps, and replacing non-compliant knob and tube wiring with standard wiring.

The few alterations to historic fabric that have been performed are compatibly designed and out of the public view. Exterior alterations include the partial enclosure of the side wrap porch, the enclosure of the rear porch, the replacement of the original bathroom window on the eastern elevation, and the installation of the upstairs skylights at the rear of the roof. Interior alterations performed in the 1970s include the replacement of some original light fixtures with compatible new fixtures, and the relocation of the door to the master bath. These types of minor alterations are seen in numerous designated City of Austin Landmarks – note that the side porch of the Suchs House next door at 600 Bellevue Place was enclosed between 1922 and 1935 (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 1 and 2). None of these alterations affects the character-defining features of the Craftsman architectural style or hinders the house's ability to communicate its relationship to historic contexts associated with the Nalle Lumber Company and the College Court subdivision.

### Historical Narrative

The S.A. and Gerhard-Street House sits at 508 Bellevue Place on Lot 23 of the College Court Subdivision, platted in 1912 by Sidon Harris and located in Division "X" of Outlot 1 of Austin, Travis County, Texas. The Gerhard-Street house is one of the first two houses built in College Court Subdivision, the Worrell-Harris Ettlinger House being started the same year (1912) as the Gerhard-Street house (National Register of Historic Places) When Austin was originally platted in 1839, the College Court area was located beyond the city boundaries to the north. Indeed, the area was not densely populated enough to appear on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps until 1922. However, in 1891 Monroe Martin Shipe developed the streetcar suburb Hyde Park about six-

tenths of a mile further north of the city center. This encouraged the growth of the city through the intervening space to encompass Hyde Park.

A 1910 map shows several large tracts of property along Waller Creek as owned by S.A. Harris (Historical Documentation 8, Figure 5). Harris descended from a prominent family in Texas history, and Sidon Harris' uncle John Harris died at the Alamo along with his first cousin David Crockett (Williams). Sidon Harris' father, Sidon Senior, claimed his brother's 640 acre headright in Gonzales County after John's death at the Alamo ("Members of the Alamo Garrison"). Perhaps the sale of this land enabled Sidon Harris to purchase the property along Waller Creek ("Harris Cemetery"). (Comptroller Military Service Record, No. 1077).

In 1912, Sidon (S.A.) Harris platted the College Court subdivision. Lot 23 was purchased in 1912 by Herman A. Gerhard, who constructed the house speculatively in partnership with the Nalle Lumber Company. S. A. Street purchased the house for his wife, Florence, in 1916, and descendants of the Street family maintained occupancy in the house until 1972 (with brief interruptions, Historical Documentation 2: Chronological List of Occupants/Residents/Tenants). The Gerhard-Street House is associated with several historic contexts, including the development of the College Court Subdivision, the popular rise of the Craftsman architectural style, and the role of the lumber company in providing house plans and disseminating the Craftsman style.

The plat for the College Court subdivision was filed by Austin lawyer Sidon Harris on August 31, 1912 (*Who's Who in Texas*). The subdivision consisted of seventy lots, consistent in size and narrow but deep in dimension. Earlier suburban developments, such as Hyde Park, included much larger lots (many measuring 130 feet square) and promoted a much more idyllic lifestyle. The early twentieth-century suburban ideal was based on the notion that moral decline was endemic to urban squalor and pollution. Although many of the early proponents of suburbanization considered themselves progressive, the notion was essentially exclusionary. By the time that Sidon Harris platted College Court, the suburban neighborhood was becoming more attainable and less exclusive. Harris sought to lend his neighborhood some sense of exclusivity, though, through deed restrictions. The August 12, 1912 deed from Sidon Harris to Herman Gerhard, like all deeds for lots in College Court, required that "Dwelling houses built thereon must be of the minimum cost (approximately) of Three Thousand Dollars each (approximately) if less than two stories in height, and of Five Thousand Dollars each (approximately) if two full stories in height;" that consistent setbacks from the lot line be maintained; that "All animals and fowls must be confined on said lot...[and] no pigs or hogs shall be kept;" that "driveways and easements kept clean and free from all obstructions;" that "No intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold or given away in College Court;" and, most pointedly, that "No person of African or negro blood can acquire any interest, claim or right to, or in, any lot or part of lot...in College Court, nor shall such person be permitted to remain thereon unless in the employ of white persons residing thereon" (Travis County Deed Records, Vol. 251, p. 431, 22 Aug. 1912). It doesn't seem that Harris or his heirs enforced these deed restrictions, because in 1916 the lot and house were sold to the Street family for only \$4,625.00 – only \$1,525.00 more than the \$3,100.00 that Harris charged for the lot alone, no where close to the minim \$3,000.00 improvement value for a one-and-a-half story house called for in the deed restriction. Similarly, the Ettlinger House, which had the same deed restrictions, sold in 1919 for \$4,000.00 (National Register). The grand aspirations of the suburban ideal deflated nation-wide during this period, and by the 1920s even Hyde Park saw the construction of more modest bungalows on more narrow lots filling in the space between the grand Queen Anne homes (National Register).

Like many of the houses within the College Court subdivision, the Gerhard-Street House uses the Craftsman architectural style. The Craftsman style originated in the English Arts and Crafts movement led by William Morris and colleagues such as John Ruskin during the late nineteenth century. The English Arts and Crafts movement was a response to the excessive ornamentation enabled by machine production, as epitomized by the Gothic Revival architectural style. The movement associated decadent architecture with frivolity and loose morals. Morris called for a return to an honest appreciation of the natural qualities of building materials and the hands-on labor of the vernacular craftsman. In his 1877 lecture "The Decorative Arts, Their Relation To Modern Life And Progress," Morris states: "For, and this is at the root of the whole matter, everything made by man's hands has a form, which must be either beautiful or ugly; beautiful if it is in accord with Nature, and helps her; ugly if it is discordant with Nature, and thwarts her."

The Arts and Crafts movement was popularized in the United States by Gustav Stickley, a Wisconsin-born architect and furniture maker. From 1901 until 1916 Stickley published the magazine *The Craftsman*, which showed drawings of Craftsman style architecture and furniture and featured articles explaining the Arts and Crafts ethic behind the style. In addition, Stickley's Craftsman Publishing Company published a number of books of Craftsman house plans, including *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and*

*Crafts Movement* in 1909 and *More Craftsman Homes* in 1912. In *Craftsman Homes*, Stickley echoes Morris by stating that the principles of the Craftsman house are "simplicity, durability, fitness for the life that is to be lived in the house and harmony with its natural surrounding," and that Craftsman Houses "are designed with regard to the kind of durability that will insure freedom from the necessity of frequent repairs; to the greatest economy of space and material, and to the securing of plenty of space and freedom in the interior of the house by doing away with unnecessary partitions and the avoidance of any kind of crowding" (9). Stickley also promoted a pastoral suburban setting for the Craftsman home, which was well suited for the College Court location. In *Craftsman Homes* Stickley writes "the home itself should be in some place where there is peace and quiet, plenty of room and the chance to establish a sense of intimate relationship with the hills and valleys, trees and brooks and all the things which tend to lessen the strain and worry of modern life by reminding us that after all we are one with Nature" (198).

In purely architectural terms, the most commonly repeated exterior elements in Stickley's designs for Craftsman houses are shingled siding, broad porches, deep eaves supported by brackets, and wide but low roof forms with dormer windows. Stickley advocates color tones drawn from wood, such as brown, fawn, or yellow; paired with tones drawn from foliage, such as moss or forest greens (*Craftsman Homes*, 167). For the exterior, he advocates a contrast in tone between the wall surface and timbers or framing "so that the structural features are strongly accented" (39). Stickley's Craftsman interiors consistently show a prominent hearth complemented by coffered box-beam ceilings and wood trim. Each of these character-defining elements is present and intact in the Gerhard-Street House.

Stickley's use of new forms of mass media to distribute his house plans coincided with the expansion of the railroad and the distribution of mass-produced building materials. As a consequence, the Craftsman style was a national or "popular" style rather than a regional or vernacular style. In order to reach the masses, the American Craftsman movement abandoned the handmade qualities that the English Arts and Crafts movement had championed. Stickley himself writes about the importance of hand-made decorative goods, as well as the appropriate pairing of a house to its region and climate. For instance, in *Craftsman Homes* he gives an example where, "Life in a warm country, where there is much sunshine and where it is possible to be out of doors during the greater part of the time, was specially taken into consideration in the designing of this house, for the plan makes as much account of the terraces, porches and the open paved court as it does of the rooms within the walls of the building" (42). The wide front porch of the Gerhard-Street House reflects this philosophy. However, imitators of the Craftsman style often disregarded these subtleties. The peculiarity of blasting a basement out of limestone bedrock points to the House's native roots, addressing the real issue of tornados in the area.

The mass distribution of the Craftsman style and mass production of building elements is integrally related to the lumber industry. A family seeking to build a new house would visit a lumber company and browse through their books of plans. Sometimes the lumber and materials for these houses would arrive via the railroad pre-cut as a "kit of parts." Lumber companies also would construct these pattern homes speculatively and then sell the finished homes to families. Sometimes the lumber company would even purchase and subdivide the land.

The Gerhard-Street House was constructed using Nalle Lumber, as shown by the Nalle stamp seen on a floor joist from the basement (Historical Documentation 8, Photo 22). It is likely that the house was constructed from a house plan provided by the Nalle Lumber Company. Nalle Lumber was a prominent Austin company and built houses throughout Austin in the early twentieth century. The company even purchased a full-page advertisement in the front cover of the 1912-13 Austin City Directory (Historical Documentation 6). A competing Austin lumber company, Calcasiu, constructed the Landmark Adkins-Tharp house next door, demonstrating the pervasive power of the lumber company in shaping the taste for the Craftsman style.

The Gerhard-Street House was constructed speculatively, but not directly by the Nalle Lumber Company. Travis County deed records indicate that Lot 23 of College Court was purchased by Herman F. Gerhard in August of 1912 (Historical Documentation 1). The Gerhard family owned and operated the C-A-Wood-Preserver Company, which manufactured a creosote lumber treatment (Historical Documentation 2). City Directories also indicate that the Gerhard family never lived at 508 Bellevue Place, instead maintaining residence 2114 and 2306 Nueces. The property's appreciation from \$3,100 in 1912 to \$4,625 in 1916 indicates that the house had been constructed before the Street family purchased the property (Travis County Deed Records, Historical Documentation 1). It can be deduced that Gerhard had a working relationship with the Nalle Lumber Company, and that he was inspired by Nalle to take a speculative risk of his own. This is supported by the fact that another member of the lumber community – Robert Brydson, part owner of Brydson Brothers Lumber – lived in the house briefly before the Street family moved in (Historical Documentation 2).

The Nalle Lumber Company was founded in 1871 by Joseph Nalle, two years after arriving in Texas from his native Virginia (Historical Documentation 6). Joseph Nalle served as a Confederate Captain in the Civil War and as mayor of Austin from 1888 until 1890. The company continued under the partnership of Joseph Nalle's three sons, Ewell, Edgar, and Earnest Nalle. Ewell is known for owning the first automobile in Austin. The 1885 and 1889 Sanborn Map shows A. VanPatten's Lumber Yard at this location, but by 1894 Nalle is shown as owner of the property. It appears that Nalle started his business small but grew enough to buy out an existing lumber yard by 1894. Sanborn Maps show a thriving venture complete with sheds, warehouses, offices, and even a coal-fired planing mill and lath (Historical Documentation 8). Just two blocks north of the Houston and Texas Central and ANW railroad lines, Nalle would have been able to directly access rail shipments of raw or milled lumber and other mass-produced building supplies. By 1935 the Civil Works Administration Relief Headquarters had been constructed at the site, perhaps due to competition from the Kuntz Sternberg Lumber Company located one block to the south.

The Nalle family invested the profits from their lumber company in property development, and they remain one of the most significant property holders in Austin. Joseph Nalle built the Paramount Theater, then the Majestic, at 713 Congress Avenue in 1915, along with the Nalle Building at 409 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street. Descendent George Sampson Nalle, son of Ernest, was a founding advocate for historic preservation in Austin.

According to Street family memory, S. A. Street purchased the house for his wife, Florence, to raise their two sons in the comparatively, culturally sophisticated Austin. He preferred they live in Austin as opposed to the primitive conditions found in the Texas panhandle where he ventured into land speculation, supplementing the family income from his medical practice. Street family memory says that he died of a ruptured appendix, he being the only physician in the territory. S.A. Street was a physician born in Alabama in 1869 (Historical Documentation 3). He and his wife Mary F. or "Florence" were married in 1896, when she was only 16 years old. The couple first lived in Delta County, Texas and then in Wellington, Collingsworth County, Texas. While living in Wellington the couple gave birth to two sons - Cecil, born in 1901, and J.H. or "Harper" born in 1902. Census records show that by 1920 Florence, Cecil, and Harper were living alone at 508 Bellevue, without S.A. Street. However, S.A. Street is listed as the property owner in the City Directory until 1924, and Florence is not listed as a widow until 1927 (Historical Documentation 2).

Florence appears to have been financially secure. She lived at 508 Bellevue Place until her death in 1948. Cecil lived with her on and off during that time (Historical Documentation 2). At the time of her death, her estate was valued at \$25,000.00 (Travis County Clerk, Probate Records, Vol. 133 pp. 339-42). With the exception of her diamond ring, which she left to her granddaughter, her estate was divided equally between her sons Cecil and J.H. Street. On August 6, 1948 J.H. Street and his wife Alma deeded an "undivided half-interest in Lot 23 College Court" to Cecil Street and his wife Dovie. That same day, Cecil and Dovie deeded a property located at Lot No. 8, Block 3 of the McGuires' Subdivision to J.H. and Alma in exchange for the half interest in the house at 508 Bellevue Place (Historical Documentation 1). Soon thereafter Cecil and Dovie moved into the house, as shown by the 1949 Austin City Directory.

Cecil Street was employed in the automotive industry for most of his life, working as a salesman at the Embleton Motor Company and as a test driver at Firestone. In his fifties he took up farming, and City Directories list renters occupying the house at that time. By 1960 Cecil and Dovie had moved back into the house, and Cecil was employed as a salesman at Street Furniture, which was owned by his brother John H. Street (Austin City Directory, 1949, p. 660). Cecil died in 1966, and his widow, Dovie, continued occupancy in the house until moving to Washington County, Arkansas in 1972.

The property's ownership and occupancy history were quite volatile between the departure of the Street family in 1972 and the stewardship of the Hallidy family beginning in 1991. In August 1972 Charles L. Ennis and Carter Ennis purchased the house from Dovie Street for \$28,000.00, with the intention that their sons, Kevin and Casey, would live there while attending at the University of Texas (Historical Documentation 1 and 2). A tenant occupied the house in 1975 during the gap between Kevin and Casey, and the Ennis family rented the outbuilding as well. In July 1976 the Ennis family sold the property to James M. Swanson, who appears to have been a friend of the family because Casey Ennis continued living in the house until 1977, and because the Ennis family sold the property for less than they had paid for it five years earlier (Historical Documentation 1). In May 1977 James Swanson sold the house to William C. Schenck and Nina R. Schenck for \$43,650.00 - a hefty profit over the \$28,000.00 that Swanson had paid ten months before (Historical Documentation 1). William Schenck worked as an architect with the firm of Coffee and Crier and allegedly was responsible for a number of alterations to the building, including painting the interior woodwork (Historical Documentation 1). In February 1984 the Schenck

family sold the house to Roy. C. Coffee, Jr. and Roy C. Coffee, III for \$250,000 (Historical Documentation 1). Coffee and Son worked with William Schenck at the architectural firm of Coffee and Crier. The current owners, William H. Hallidy and Linda J. Hallidy, purchased the house from Coffee and Crier in February 1991 (Historical Documentation 1).

Landmark Criteria

The Gerhard-Street House meets six of the City of Austin Historic Landmark Criteria.

Criterion 3 for its embodiment of the Craftsman style of architecture

Criterion 4 for its associations with the Nalle Lumber Company

Criterion 6 for its relationship to the Landmark Suehs and Adkins-Tharp Houses flanking it

Criterion 9 for its association with Sidon Harris Sr., his brother John Harris and their cousin, David Crockett, the last two died together at the Alamo, with Sidon Harris Sr. claiming his brother headright

Criterion 12 for the strong residential anchor that this house together with the Suehs and Adkins-Tharp houses provide immediately north of the University of Texas campus

Criterion 13 as the house represents one of the first houses built in College Court. Constructed sometime between 1912 and 1916

The Gerhard-Street House exceeds the fifty-year age minimum by at least forty years. The architectural materials retain their integrity, and the house's street appearance is virtually identical to its appearance at the time of construction.

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